









## The Meeting of Freeman.

Reported for the Liberator.

Dr. Bowditch having called the meeting to order, Francis Jackson and William Bassett were appointed President and Vice-President, H. L. Bowditch and M. W. Chapman Secretaries, with a business committee of five, consisting of C. L. Remond, J. T. Raymond, J. M. Spear, and Henry W. Williams. (Here entered the delegation from Essex County, consisting of hundreds, we know not exactly how many, singing "We're a band of Freeman," with extemporaneous lines suited to the occasion. They were received by the Bostonians standing. Then entered Latimer and Douglass, who were received with three cheers.

Dr. Bowditch made a short but animated exhortation to the friends present, to each spend a few days in speeding on the petition for Legislative action over every bill and valley of the State; and as the fiery Cross of feudal times called forth every soul to conflict, so might this petition force Massachusetts to the work now before her. We are few (said Dr. B.) but true. Let our watchword be, the fiery Cross and the Forefathers' Day, and before the 23d of December we shall be able to present a petition to our Legislature which will carry all before it.

Mr. Remond moved that an addition of two be made to the business committee. A gentleman (unknown) nominated Nathaniel Colver for the other vacancy. A voice (unknown) said an instant after, Caroline Weston. John Pierpont was also named. A gentleman (unknown) said he had no objection to Mr. Remond's action in anti-slavery meetings himself, but thought it was not calculated to advance the cause. We should yield to this prejudice in the community against women's acting, and constitute our meeting in the customary way, or we should keep back the cause. It was for the interests of the cause he spoke, and not because he had any prejudices of his own to gratify. Wm. Bassett took the vote, and announced that it went against Mr. Colver. This was doubted. A count was had, by which it appeared that 53 were for Mr. Colver's election, and 73 rejected him. Thereupon Caroline Weston was nominated, a vote had, an election announced, doubted, and confirmed by a count; which showed 119 for Miss Weston's election to against it. Mr. Colver said he had come there that morning in the hope that all those extraneous questions which had hitherto forced us to retire would be kept up; as that was not the case, but women were thrust upon us, he called upon all those who were aggrieved by the course the meeting had taken, to go with him to the Tremont Chapel, where they might hold a meeting.

Mr. Leavitt said he should also retire, not on account of Miss Weston's election, for he had voted cheerfully for her, but on account of the prescriptive spirit that refused to appoint on the business committee a man to whose efforts it was owing more than to those of any other man that Latimer stood free on the platform with them (no, no.) [Mr. Marjoram attempted to speak, but Mr. Leavitt kept the floor.] He was not desirous to hear any argument raised upon this. The fact was sufficient. The man who had done as much as any other man to promote the object which had summoned together this meeting, had been refused a place upon its business committee. That indignity had been cast upon him, for the gratification of an old grudge; (no, no, from the meeting.) I say it was for the gratification of an old grudge; (no, no?) The meeting may cry no all day; you are welcome to do so, but I repeat, it was for the gratification of an old grudge. No other reason could be given.

Dr. Bowditch here sprang upon the platform. Mr. Bassett reminded him that Mr. Leavitt had the floor. Mr. Leavitt said he would give away for Dr. Bowditch.

Dr. Bowditch said that the meeting was small and cold to what he expected. He had expected all its action would turn upon the point for which the meeting was summoned. He had expected to meet a noble band of united hearts. Now he was bowed down with shame. He cared not who had labored. What he had done had been done without the slightest idea of having any credit for it. He did hope that all differences of opinion might be forgotten in the prosecution of this important business which had called us together. Those who were dissatisfied could retire.

Edwin Thompson called for the reading of the call. He wanted all to go on together, irrespective of new organization or old organization—this meeting was neither. A voice (unknown) said it was in fact called by old organizations.

A gentleman enquired if the gentleman in question had not, the last Sabbath, notified his congregation not to attend the meeting in Faneuil Hall? Was it not lawful to do good on the Sabbath day? (Hisses.)

Mr. Colver said that he had read the request of Latimer for prayers, and had prayed in compliance with it. He had the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy with our brother Latimer, and in the objects of the Faneuil Hall meeting. But it was called on the Sabbath, and I said to my people, I long to be there—I long to be there—but it is a secular business. There's no law of necessity which calls for it. I know not why it might have been called on any other evening as well. The Editor of the Liberator chose to be very severe last week upon my course. Whether he was acquainted or not with the facts which I have stated, I will not take it upon me to say.

Here Mr. Foster attempted to speak, but Mr. Leavitt said that he still had the floor, and had only yielded it to the gentleman who had just spoken. He moved the reconsideration of the vote rejecting Mr. Colver. If the meeting will do that, I shall consider that it disclaims the partisan and personal character which some seem disposed to give it.

Mr. Phillips asked permission of Mr. Leavitt to speak a word or two. Whereupon the latter gave way, and Mr. Phillips said—I was not here at the opening of the meeting, and I am surprised that it is left till this late moment to be said that this meeting has an old objection to Mr. Colver. The detected columnist of abolitionists abroad, is not fit to be trusted by them.

Mr. Remond stated his objections to rest on the other ground also. He did not feel disposed to place a man on an anti-slavery committee who considered anti-slavery secular when it presented itself on the Sabbath. Mr. Leavitt said that he should withdraw from this meeting on account of its partisan character.

A voice (unknown) moved that the place of Mr. Leavitt on the business committee be filled.

Stephen S. Foster. I regret that there should have arisen anything to distract our attention from the object we have in view at this meeting. It is an object great enough to lead us to lay aside every feeling of a dividing character. Nothing of the past should, in my mind be brought in, and I regret that anything has been brought in. The fact that Nathaniel Colver is here, is proof enough in itself that he has repented—(Mr. Colver, from the platform. It's not, sir!) I care not what he says about it. I make up my estimate of men by their actions, and he's here this morning with us, and that's a good action, and proves him repentant. (no! no! from Mr. Colver.) I want to have what he says proved by his actions. But some have another reason for his past course. They do not think a man fit to be trusted with the interests of the cause of humanity, who esteems the Sabbath more than the man. I think so too. I believe such a man stands on a pro-slavery ground. He would have rebuked the Lord Jesus Christ for holding on the Sabbath day, for holding is secular business! (Applause.)

Rev. Edwin Thompson wished before Mr. Foster proceeded, to know what this meeting had to do with old or new organization, and insisted on the reading of the call. Mr. Foster said this was a matter of no consequence. It might prove an examination that the

meeting was got up by old organizations or by new, he cared not. Whether a man calls himself the one or the other it does not signify. But, said Mr. F. with emphasis, it is a fact sufficient to repudiate him, that Joshua Leavitt leaves an anti-slavery meeting because a man who thinks Latimer of less consequence than his Sabbath-day is rejected from the business committee. The call of the meeting was here read, with various comments, some noticing that though it originated with old organizations, there was nothing exclusive in it, and others noticing that it was inserted in the Liberator with a list of probable speakers, and in the Latimer Journal without any such list. Mr. Leavitt called again for the reconsideration of the vote by which Miss Weston was elected.

Mr. Buffum of Lynn wished to explain something that he had ascertained. He had done as much as any man to get up this meeting. He had worked, full strength, since yesterday, to get a full meeting, and we had come up from Essex a band that filled three extra cars, and now we find the old objections coming up; and, sir, where did they come from? who is going to divide and draw off if women are allowed to come in and act with us? I called upon every body in Salem and urged them there to come up with us; and what did they tell me? Why they were going to have a meeting there to night and Latimer was to be there. "We've bought him!" they said, and you'll see he won't be in Boston. But, as the gentleman says, all this is of no consequence.

Mr. Leavitt. Mr. Buffum misunderstands. I learned from himself, to my great gratification, that there had been a meeting arranged here, and that a large delegation was to come from Essex; and the meeting in Salem has been arranged on another night by my friend Mr. Tracy, with honorable intent to secure the attendance of Mr. Latimer then. Mr. Buffum wished the Salem meeting given up, and I advised to have it postponed. I came in to this meeting after its organization, and did not know that I was on the business committee. Had I known it, it would have materially modified my remarks. I thought that in rejecting Mr. Colver, it showed a partisan spirit. I wish to further the objects of this meeting. It was called to do good, and I have no wish to press the reconsideration of the vote which placed Miss Weston on the business committee. I will withdraw that motion, and will consider the meeting as having cast off all personal and partisan feelings.

Mr. Chapman. Sir, this meeting cannot cast off what it never had.

Dr. Walter Channing. I have a resolution to submit which will, I trust, do some good, and I move that the house go into a committee of the whole for the purpose of giving opportunity for bringing it forward.

Mr. Bassett said that Mr. Leavitt had already a motion before the meeting.

Mr. Leavitt asked leave to withdraw that motion which the meeting granted, and voted to go into a committee of the whole.

The President asked for instructions of the meeting as to the proper order to be pursued.

Mr. Pierpont said that it would be in order for the present chairman to appoint a president of the committee of the whole.

Mr. Bassett thereupon appointed Dr. Channing, who declared himself honored by the appointment, but unable to accept it, as his engagements would soon call him elsewhere.

Mr. Bassett then nominated Mr. Pierpont, who felt gratified and honored, but declined for reasons similar to Dr. Channing's, and wished that the present president might be put in the chair.

Mr. Bassett called upon Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, who, taking the place, said,

This is the last place I ever expected to be in, but by the blessing of heaven, I will try to fulfill its duties, and I beg you will extend your sympathy to me if I get puzzled with these parliamentary rules.

Dr. Channing then spoke.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## The Compensation Question.

The recent payment of redemption money in the case of Latimer, raises this question for a moment in our minds. Let us go back to first principles, and we shall find them just where they were when the signers of the Declaration of Anti-Slavery Sentiment in 1833 adopted the following from the pen of W. L. Garrison:

We maintain that no compensation should be given to the planters emancipating their slaves—Because it would be a surrender of the great fundamental principle, that man cannot hold property in man—Because SLAVERY IS A CRIME, AND THEREFORE IT IS NOT AN ARTICLE TO BE SOLD—Because the holders of slaves are not the just proprietors of what they claim; freeing the slaves is not depriving them of property, but restoring it to its right owners; it is not wronging the master, but righting the slave—restoring him to himself—Because immediate and general emancipation only destroy nominal, not real property; it would not amputate a limb or break a bone of the slaves, but by infusing motives into their breasts, would make them doubly valuable to the masters as free laborers; and, because, if compensation is to be given at all, it should be given to the outraged and guiltless slaves, not to those who have plundered and abused them.

The history of the world (what little we know of its history among the ages that have had no record, and the records that have perished), proves these principles to be sound—fit to begin from. Our friend Chandler, whose valuable notes on Haiti shall soon be laid in part before our readers, very justly says, that "to all the proprietors of such lands (i. e. sugar lands) the share of the \$20,000,000 which fell to their lot was given them for nothing." The practical operation of all money paid for the redemption of slaves is to confirm the public mind in the idea that man can have a right of property in man. Hear what Mr. Colver, the political economist, says of the Compensation Bill. After quoting it, he says, "Such are the prominent features of this famous statute, by which the British Parliament has endeavored at once to meet and satisfy the claims of humanity and justice. The payment of \$20,000,000 to the colonists, though not more than they were fairly entitled to, is perhaps the most striking instance to be met with in history, of a resolution to vindicate and maintain the rights of property; and reflects as much credit on the wisdom as on the liberality of the British nation." The United States are so situated that the money to be given to the slaveholder, has been first wrong from the slave. So the question is at once set at rest in a national point of view. As to individual efforts, half a dozen applications will do to drain a common man's purse that he will be convinced that discretion is a part of humanity as well as of valor, and he will economize in the manner recommended by Douglass—himself a slave. "I would rather, as far as the success of the great cause of emancipation is concerned, see \$50 paid into the treasury of the American or Massachusetts A. S. Society, to be expended in appeals to men's consciences on this subject, than see \$50,000 expended in the redemption of slaves."

How far each man's duty in a particular case of enslavement is modified by his own peculiar relations to the sufferer, (as by the ties of marriage or of blood, or by the peculiar obligation growing out of the fact that his efforts in behalf of that individual may have drawn down upon him peculiar vengeance,) is to be decided by each man for himself, as every thing else is to be. —C. W.

Col. Webb has pleaded guilty, to the indictment found against him for duelling, and has been sentenced to two years imprisonment, the shortest possible term. "Public sentiment," it is said, "peremptorily demanded his pardon," and a petition to the Governor of N. Y. in his behalf has been answered by a pardon.

A NOVEL PAPER.—The inmates of the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro', (Vt.) have commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, called the "Asylum Journal." Those only "whom the majority of mankind consider insane," are requested to furnish communications for the paper. They will of course have many correspondents.

## The Carpet-Bag Correspondence.

Many a 'very good sort of man,' as the world goes, can't think that slaveholding is a sin. It looks to him like a doctrine that may be true, or may not be true, —what does it signify which, so long as the slaves are very well off—happier than northern laborers, and the North has no responsibility for their case, whether they are well off or ill off?

We have an interesting roll of manuscripts, which 'leave light' upon this subject, so obscure to many northern minds. Mrs. Redcliffe and the old school novelists, when they set forth their fictions as having been found in worn-out trunks and decayed cabinets, have but copied nature. Our *Carpet-Bag*, on the opposite page, printed from the aforesaid roll of manuscripts, was found in a carpet-bag, purchased at a railroad depot, where it had, we suppose, been kept in dereliction, till it became necessary to sell it to secure its full-fare. This explanation will of course be perfectly satisfactory to the owners of the bag, as this process is so similar to them as the owners of living chattels. The friend who hands as the roll trusts that its publication may operate as an advertisement of these fugitive pieces. Read them carefully, high-minded merchants! Learn what sort of freighters your captains take from one port to another! Read them, saintly clergymen! who fellowship slavery, and cannot see why a slaveholder is not a Christian! Read them, gentle ladies! who shrink from the scorching rebuke with which anti-slavery men and women assail your sister who married a plantation in Carolina, or your cousin who cannot actually keep house without slaves, in Alabama! See, Christian Public!—what the elders of Israel do in the dark, each man in his 'carpet-bag.'

## The First Note from Norfolk.

Abolitionism Triumphs!—The Constitution and the Rights of the Southern States Trampled in the Dust in the City of Boston!

Our townsman, Mr. James R. Gray, returned home yesterday morning, after a long, harassing and expensive attendance at the court of Justice (!!) in the fore-lying city of Boston, in the hope of having his runaway slave George Latimer, restored to him, but all to no purpose. He has been defrauded of his property by a mockery of justice, and forms of law twisted and contrived to defeat all his efforts to obtain his just rights.

Mr. Gray's case brings the ' vexed question' between the North and the South to its ultimatum.—His slave fled from him, and he pursued him to Boston, where he found him, and produced the required proof of his ownership; according to the express authority of the Constitution he had a right to take him away without further let or molestation.—But no! He was withheld from him upon some frivolous plea, which was to have been investigated on Monday last; but in the interim the Sheriff, who was well disposed at first to support the Constitution and do his duty fearlessly, was intimidated and overawed by the fanatical spirit which ruled the hour, and he gave orders to his deputy, the jailor, who had the slave in charge, to release him—adding, that if he was not released by such an hour, he would discharge him, from his office.—The slave was thereupon released, and no longer under the control of his master—upon the plea, that the jail belonged to the State, and was not to be used to hold prisoners committed under the laws of the United States, without special permission, which would not be granted in this case.

This is the compact between the States: has been violated by Massachusetts; and if, upon an application by the party aggrieved, to the Supreme Court of the United States, for redress against the State of Massachusetts, to the full amount of his loss and damage, his claim shall be rejected, the great compact which binds these States together in the Federal Union, will be to all intents and purposes dissolved.—If what are called the 'free States' par excellence, can with impunity send their emissaries into the slave States to seduce their slaves to run away, and then afford them protection and successfully resist the rightful claims of their owners,—and there is no power in the Federal Constitution to enforce redress, the obligations of the compact will be no longer binding; and a government admitting of such an abuse would be more odious than the worst kind of despotism.—It is needless to add, that the slave States would hold this blessed Union, hallowed as it is by all that is dear to the heart of the patriot, as dust in the balance against their rights. The Quixotes of Boston may exult in their triumph over Gray, but they have not counted the cost. And we say it with deep concern—for we are peaceably inclined, and have the disposition to love all our brethren, in all parts of the Union—that this wrong done to James R. Gray, cannot, was, nor be tamely submitted to by the citizens of the South. As one man, they will rise and demand redress for it, and security for their property for the future. This is not an individual matter, which may be compromised or hushed up; it is the case of every slave-owner in the South—all are interested in it—all will feel the necessity imposed on them to take prompt and decisive action in their rights. Now or never is the time for them to act. Any change in preference to that condition when the guarantees of our glorious Constitution under which this Union has heretofore so happily flourished, can be nullified by the laws of Massachusetts, or the insurrectionary proceedings of her citizens, with impunity. Away with the paltry political issues and contests of the day, until this momentous question is settled! [So say abolitionists aloud.]

## How it was Done.

A MALEDICTION FROM THE SOUTH. The above article from the Norfolk Boston of Thursday last, is the first note of the trump, which calls for satisfaction for the sin of giving freedom to a slave. It is a loud and blustering call, but seems to us to sound a little like affectation or prudery. If Mr. Gray did not get quite so much for Latimer as he asked, he got a pretty fair price, considering that the bargain was made in Massachusetts, where the traffic in human flesh is not authorized by Constitution or law. Four hundred dollars is rather a tempting offer to begin with. The precedent is a vile one. It would not be surprising if the day, until this momentous question is settled! [So say abolitionists aloud.]

On this, the Courier makes the following remark: A MALEDICTION FROM THE SOUTH. The above article from the Norfolk Boston of Thursday last, is the first note of the trump, which calls for satisfaction for the sin of giving freedom to a slave. It is a loud and blustering call, but seems to us to sound a little like affectation or prudery. If Mr. Gray did not get quite so much for Latimer as he asked, he got a pretty fair price, considering that the bargain was made in Massachusetts, where the traffic in human flesh is not authorized by Constitution or law. Four hundred dollars is rather a tempting offer to begin with. The precedent is a vile one. It would not be surprising if the day, until this momentous question is settled! [So say abolitionists aloud.]

Latimer has been bought. The people know that the purchaser advised some of the friends of the slave 'not to buy him,' but they do not know the means he had recourse to to prevent them from ascertaining his intentions. The manner in which the purchase was effected was anything but honest. Colver was seen going into the jail, and we wondered what he would be doing there, but were told by a member of his church, that he was determined to stop all night, if the jailer did not turn him out into the street, that the slave might not be taken away without his knowledge, and so we concluded not to disturb him, which we would have done if we had suspected his real object. He will sacrifice principle, consistency, integrity—do anything to 'head' old organization.

W. W.

MR. DEAR FRIEND, W. L. GARRISON: In the 'Daily Bell' newspaper of November 24th I perceive a communication over the signature of V. purporting to be an account of the Latimer meeting held in Salem on Monday evening last. The entire communication being a complete distortion of the truth and proceedings in the case, I shall not waste time or paper by replying, but wish to answer the following question of the writer: 'If there is any jealousy or rivalry between Messrs. Douglass and Remond?' With all who are in the least acquainted with Mr. Douglass and myself, to have asked the question would have been to answer it, inasmuch as I unhesitatingly assert, that a more intimate, confidential and affectionate feeling and association does not exist, than between Frederick Douglass and myself, on matters of expediency, compliments or rejoicing, we frequently kindly differ, but on principles, never; that I sometimes think my good friend Douglass, in the fulness of his heart, undeservedly lavish in his eulogium, and on such occasions I always feel free to express my dissent, and I have the vanity to believe he never thinks the less of me.

Please give the above an insertion in your paper, and oblige Yours truly,

C. LENOX REMOND.

THE MASS. A. S. FAIR. The prospect still is that the demand will be greater than the supply. Let the example of our Scottish friends (see first page), stimulate us to be true to ourselves and our cause, as they are true to both. England and Ireland have also been busy for us. The Fair will be worth visiting as a picture gallery as well as a Bazaar. The splendid Vandike presented to the cause by Mr. Gore, will on exhibition, with many other beautiful and valuable pictures.—M. W. C.

NOTICE.—THE LIBERTY BELL.—The friends engaged in writing for this little annual are informed that it must go to press very shortly, and this is the last time of asking.—M. W. C.

NOTICE.—All ladies proposing to come in person with their articles to take a table at the Fair are earnestly entreated to notify the undersigned of their intention, that the necessary arrangements may be made. Any neglect of this will occasion much embarrassment. CAROLINE WESTON. 25 Cornhill.

A Sad Scene.—A Montreal paper says, this morning there were upwards of eighty fellow-creatures in the emigrant sheds, nearly half of them children, many of whom have been deserted by their natural fathers; two women are left with fourteen children—some of them appear very sickly. Can Christians of any denomination look upon such a scene without sympathy?

Texas.—It is pretty evident there will be some fighting soon. President Houston has made a war speech to the soldiers, telling them they must 'go ahead' in earnest, and that they must fight, and he has issued orders for a march to Rio Grande. Gen. Sam Houston is in command.

Murder.—Mr. John A. Deane, a respectable citizen of Millville, Ga., and clerk of one of the courts in that place, was stabbed to the heart, on the 26th ult., by a man named Cicero Buffington, and immediately fell dead. The murderer has been committed for trial.

Tennessee Legislature.—A bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, has passed the House, by a vote of 39 to 29.

## NOTICES.

## ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

A Fair for the benefit of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Reading Room under Rev. Mr. Spear's church, at the Weymouth Landing, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of Dec.

Should the weather prove unpleasant, it will be postponed to the first fine day.

Any donations to the Fair will be thankfully received.

MARY WESTON, } Committee.  
SARAH H. COWING, }

## WORCESTER NORTH ATTENTION!

The quarterly meeting of the Worcester North County A. S. Society will be held at Westminster, on Friday, Dec. 2, at which a strong attendance of the friends of emancipation is earnestly solicited. It is expected that James Boyle and other speakers from abroad will be present. The slave expects that every abolitionist will do his duty, and not be idle in well doing. J. T. EVERETT, Pres.

Princeton, Nov. 6, 1842.

## WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION.

The annual meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Worcester, at the East Town Hall, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The members of the Society, each and all, are earnestly requested to be present.

SAMUEL MAY, Rec. Sec.

Leicester, Nov. 29.

## ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Lecture at the Smith School Room, on Monday evening next, December 5th, will be delivered by Joshua Leavitt. Subject—Twenty-five years history of Massachusetts.

## Administratrix Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of GEORGE LEE, late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, laborer, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs; and all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the estate, are called to make payment to

HARRIET D. LEE, Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 11th, 1842.

## TAKE NOTICE.

## New and Grand Invention.

## FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED

## MANIFOLD WRITER.

By this wonderful invention, a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and travelling part of the community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of TIME, TRAVEL and EXPENSE. The principal advantage to be derived from the Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, and business generally, lawyers, printers, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis's Manifold Writer has been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observation it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents. Consequently a medal was awarded by the Institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the Manifold Writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copyright has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from fifty cents upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they need with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above notice, without alteration or abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William-street,

corner Maiden Lane, New-York.

121st.

## The Finest Head of Hair produced by

## Wyeth's Cream of Lilies.

ALL who have used it, acknowledge its superiority for the embellishment and growth of the hair. It gradually changes the color of red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful dark. Nothing can surpass this Cream for dressing the hair; it not only promotes its growth, but preserves its falling off, or turning gray; and to those wearing curls, either real or false, its qualities will be manifest by the first trial; nor do they get out of curling in damp weather, or after dancing.

Also Wyeth's Curling Cream, Milk of Roses, Extract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the skin, Honey Water, Florida Water, Cologne Water, &c. &c.

For sale only by the appointed agent, A. S. JORDAN, No. 2, Milk-street, second door from Washington-street.

## Seamen's Boarding House.

245 Ann-Street, Boston.

THE subscriber has opened a good Boarding-house for Seamen, on the total abstinence principle, which it shall be his constant endeavor to conduct in the best possible manner, to the satisfaction of his boarders, and the banishment of every thing of an immoral character. No drinking or swearing will be allowed, but order and quietude will characterize the arrangements of his house. He solicits the patronage of all those seamen who are friendly to the promotion of good morals and the cause of reform.

May 29. THOMAS DRUMMOND.



